

Wednesday Morning, July 1, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered to stop, and no charge.

JOB PRINTING.

27 Book and Job Printing of every description neatly executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

THE ELECTIONS.

This time there is no mistake. The general election will come off within a few days. In all probability this city will be called upon next week to nominate and elect the men who shall represent them in the House of Assembly for the next three years. From three to six days' notice will be given by the Returning Officer for this city. So there is no time to spare in selecting candidates. The election in the other districts will follow no doubt fast upon the heels of the city election. As we long ago predicted, the election comes off at a time when the Government think it will be most favorable to their interests—while a large number of the voters are in British Columbia. This is not at all to the credit of the Government. But as trickery of this kind was expected, no one has been disappointed. Neither shall we be disappointed in the city returning the people's candidates at the head of the poll whoever they may be. In nearly every district in the country except one a similar result may be obtained, if the people desire and work for it. What the electors have now to do is to organize for the fight—call their meetings, not out their candidates, and not give over their work till the Returning Officer closes the poll. Such a course will ensure entire success. No doubt several of the old members will come forward whom it is desirable to elect to stay at home. Such men having broken their pledges, the electors have no option but to reject them—defeat them—give them a convincing proof that the voters cannot be deceived a second time. These men are well-known. On the other hand, the kind of candidates whom it is desirable to elect, are men whom we know—men who have summered and wintered with us, not birds of passage; men who have a stake in the country—men who have no axes of their own to grind; men who from their past public conduct have given a guarantee that the first and last principle with them will be the promotion of the solid interests of the Colony and not their own personal elevation and aggrandizement; men possessing legislative ability; men who cannot be bought and sold like merchandise; men who possess the resolution and ability to look after public abuses and public interests, without fear, favor, or affection. These are the kind of men whom we want at this juncture; and these are the kind of men to elect. Let the electors remember that the writs will be returnable by the middle of August; and consequently the election will come off forthwith.

THE ICE TRADE AS A BRANCH OF OUR RESOURCES.

It is one of the drawbacks of this country, that our power of production apart from that of our gold fields, does not bear that proportion to our consumptive powers which we would wish to see. This of course is not for want of resources, not for want of the material to be worked up and fitted for consumption and exportation—for of that the supply of various kinds is almost unlimited. We need only allude to the immense forests of spencil timber by which both island and mainland are covered, and the comparatively small use yet made of them, to show how great is the field remaining to be occupied in the manufacture of lumber, turpentine, tar, and resin, not to speak of ship building, for which too these colonies afford such admirable facilities. Then we have our fisheries, extending along the whole of our territory up to Russian America, as yet we may say untouched, except for the purpose of supplying a portion of our local wants, but capable of being made to produce a very large revenue, and giving employment to thousands. Fortunately too, we have everything necessary for curing them at our own doors. The lumber of our forests furnishes us with staves for barrels; while the brine springs of Salt Spring Island require only to be brought into use to give us all the salt we can consume. Quite a considerable trade is now being done at San Francisco in shipments of California fish—principally Salmon—to China, Mexico, and various other countries on the Pacific.

Our advantages in this respect ought to be equal if not superior to those of California, had we a population anything near as large as that country; we have a much larger and more varied field of fishing ground, and from our distance north the fish ought to be superior in quality. From our coal fields we will from this out, of course, furnish an abundance of material for exportation. We may safely rely upon the fact that they are almost inexhaustible, and that we need only the men to work them to supply the whole Pacific. As to our copper resources, from present indications it will not be long till we have some of that article for export; and when once the trade fairly commences, it will soon show a rapid extension.

All the branches of industrial resource above indicated, of course must be more or less retarded for want of population. This will doubtless come in time; much sooner, perhaps, than if we had not our gold mines to depend upon. But there is another branch of trade that might be carried on in this country, even with our present development, and no doubt with large profit; and that is the exportation of ice to southern and tropical countries. We are in a position admirably situated for the trade. Nevertheless we allow San Francisco shipping to monopolize it. On the Atlantic side Boston vessels drive a very large and profitable business in this article, so great a luxury in a tropical climate. All the principal ports of eastern South America are supplied by them; they have even extended their trade to the East Indies. On the Pacific we have the whole South American west coast, the Sandwich Islands, and a might add, perhaps Australia, to supply. We have noticed in one of the late San Francisco journals the fact of a ship being despatched from that port for Kodiak in the Russian Possessions, for a cargo of ice. Now by a little exertion in winter, we can furnish the article much nearer the south, and save a trip of a couple of thousand miles. There is no reason, therefore, why some endeavors should not be made to establish the trade for our port. From its very nature it must be permanent and increasing. Like other luxuries the use of ice when once commenced in warm countries is not at all likely to be left off, but on the contrary to keep continually extending. Judging from the retail prices paid for the article, and the comparatively little expense attending its collection the trade must be profitable. In Lima we believe it is sold at about ten cents per waste, a price which, notwithstanding the waste, ought to pay well. The experiment might

be tried the coming winter of constructing an ice-house, say at Port Douglas, or perhaps at some more accessible point of British Columbia where good ice is sure to be found, for we fear we cannot depend upon getting a supply on the island. In spring, or as soon as convenient, it could be shipped in some of the vessels bringing goods to this port and open for charter for return cargo, until we had vessels constructed especially for the trade. Through this branch of commerce we might open a good business with the South American and Mexican coast, importing in exchange, for example, coffee, tobacco, hides, &c., from Guayaquil; fruit, wines and flour, from Chili; and could pave the way for the sale of our fish and lumber.

THE NEWS.

The news which we publish to-day from the States, is not so startling in its character as was expected. Vicksburg is still unconquered, and although we have four days later news the telegrams throw but little light on Grant's movements there. The bombardment was kept up by the Federals; but with what prospects of success we are not informed. There is no news from Beauregard or Banks, and none from Europe. Our former townsman, Col. de Courcy has distinguished himself in a small fight near Mayville, Kentucky. The most important point in the news is the advance of the Confederate army towards Washington. The raid into Pennsylvania has about ceased. In Maryland and Western Virginia the Confederates occupy several points. They are chiefly west of Harper's Ferry. Lee's main army are said to be advancing on Washington through Leesburg, Thoroughfare Gap, and Occoquan. As a matter of course, Hooker has fallen back on Washington to defend it. The next news will inform us what Lee's intentions are. As near as we can judge, it is to drive the whole Federal force out of Virginia. We doubt whether the capture of Washington will be seriously attempted, although late advices from the South foreshadowed the inauguration of an aggressive policy by the Confederates. There has been one battle fought federates. In which the Federal loss is set down at 921 killed, wounded and missing, and the Confederates at 1200.

THE NEWS.

The news which we publish to-day from the States, is not so startling in its character as was expected. Vicksburg is still unconquered, and although we have four days later news the telegrams throw but little light on Grant's movements there. The bombardment was kept up by the Federals; but with what prospects of success we are not informed. There is no news from Beauregard or Banks, and none from Europe. Our former townsman, Col. de Courcy has distinguished himself in a small fight near Mayville, Kentucky. The most important point in the news is the advance of the Confederate army towards Washington. The raid into Pennsylvania has about ceased. In Maryland and Western Virginia the Confederates occupy several points. They are chiefly west of Harper's Ferry. Lee's main army are said to be advancing on Washington through Leesburg, Thoroughfare Gap, and Occoquan. As a matter of course, Hooker has fallen back on Washington to defend it. The next news will inform us what Lee's intentions are. As near as we can judge, it is to drive the whole Federal force out of Virginia. We doubt whether the capture of Washington will be seriously attempted, although late advices from the South foreshadowed the inauguration of an aggressive policy by the Confederates. There has been one battle fought federates. In which the Federal loss is set down at 921 killed, wounded and missing, and the Confederates at 1200.

THE NEWS.

The news which we publish to-day from the States, is not so startling in its character as was expected. Vicksburg is still unconquered, and although we have four days later news the telegrams throw but little light on Grant's movements there. The bombardment was kept up by the Federals; but with what prospects of success we are not informed. There is no news from Beauregard or Banks, and none from Europe. Our former townsman, Col. de Courcy has distinguished himself in a small fight near Mayville, Kentucky. The most important point in the news is the advance of the Confederate army towards Washington. The raid into Pennsylvania has about ceased. In Maryland and Western Virginia the Confederates occupy several points. They are chiefly west of Harper's Ferry. Lee's main army are said to be advancing on Washington through Leesburg, Thoroughfare Gap, and Occoquan. As a matter of course, Hooker has fallen back on Washington to defend it. The next news will inform us what Lee's intentions are. As near as we can judge, it is to drive the whole Federal force out of Virginia. We doubt whether the capture of Washington will be seriously attempted, although late advices from the South foreshadowed the inauguration of an aggressive policy by the Confederates. There has been one battle fought federates. In which the Federal loss is set down at 921 killed, wounded and missing, and the Confederates at 1200.

THE NEWS.

The news which we publish to-day from the States, is not so startling in its character as was expected. Vicksburg is still unconquered, and although we have four days later news the telegrams throw but little light on Grant's movements there. The bombardment was kept up by the Federals; but with what prospects of success we are not informed. There is no news from Beauregard or Banks, and none from Europe. Our former townsman, Col. de Courcy has distinguished himself in a small fight near Mayville, Kentucky. The most important point in the news is the advance of the Confederate army towards Washington. The raid into Pennsylvania has about ceased. In Maryland and Western Virginia the Confederates occupy several points. They are chiefly west of Harper's Ferry. Lee's main army are said to be advancing on Washington through Leesburg, Thoroughfare Gap, and Occoquan. As a matter of course, Hooker has fallen back on Washington to defend it. The next news will inform us what Lee's intentions are. As near as we can judge, it is to drive the whole Federal force out of Virginia. We doubt whether the capture of Washington will be seriously attempted, although late advices from the South foreshadowed the inauguration of an aggressive policy by the Confederates. There has been one battle fought federates. In which the Federal loss is set down at 921 killed, wounded and missing, and the Confederates at 1200.

THE NEWS.

The news which we publish to-day from the States, is not so startling in its character as was expected. Vicksburg is still unconquered, and although we have four days later news the telegrams throw but little light on Grant's movements there. The bombardment was kept up by the Federals; but with what prospects of success we are not informed. There is no news from Beauregard or Banks, and none from Europe. Our former townsman, Col. de Courcy has distinguished himself in a small fight near Mayville, Kentucky. The most important point in the news is the advance of the Confederate army towards Washington. The raid into Pennsylvania has about ceased. In Maryland and Western Virginia the Confederates occupy several points. They are chiefly west of Harper's Ferry. Lee's main army are said to be advancing on Washington through Leesburg, Thoroughfare Gap, and Occoquan. As a matter of course, Hooker has fallen back on Washington to defend it. The next news will inform us what Lee's intentions are. As near as we can judge, it is to drive the whole Federal force out of Virginia. We doubt whether the capture of Washington will be seriously attempted, although late advices from the South foreshadowed the inauguration of an aggressive policy by the Confederates. There has been one battle fought federates. In which the Federal loss is set down at 921 killed, wounded and missing, and the Confederates at 1200.

THE NEWS.

The news which we publish to-day from the States, is not so startling in its character as was expected. Vicksburg is still unconquered, and although we have four days later news the telegrams throw but little light on Grant's movements there. The bombardment was kept up by the Federals; but with what prospects of success we are not informed. There is no news from Beauregard or Banks, and none from Europe. Our former townsman, Col. de Courcy has distinguished himself in a small fight near Mayville, Kentucky. The most important point in the news is the advance of the Confederate army towards Washington. The raid into Pennsylvania has about ceased. In Maryland and Western Virginia the Confederates occupy several points. They are chiefly west of Harper's Ferry. Lee's main army are said to be advancing on Washington through Leesburg, Thoroughfare Gap, and Occoquan. As a matter of course, Hooker has fallen back on Washington to defend it. The next news will inform us what Lee's intentions are. As near as we can judge, it is to drive the whole Federal force out of Virginia. We doubt whether the capture of Washington will be seriously attempted, although late advices from the South foreshadowed the inauguration of an aggressive policy by the Confederates. There has been one battle fought federates. In which the Federal loss is set down at 921 killed, wounded and missing, and the Confederates at 1200.

THE NEWS.

The news which we publish to-day from the States, is not so startling in its character as was expected. Vicksburg is still unconquered, and although we have four days later news the telegrams throw but little light on Grant's movements there. The bombardment was kept up by the Federals; but with what prospects of success we are not informed. There is no news from Beauregard or Banks, and none from Europe. Our former townsman, Col. de Courcy has distinguished himself in a small fight near Mayville, Kentucky. The most important point in the news is the advance of the Confederate army towards Washington. The raid into Pennsylvania has about ceased. In Maryland and Western Virginia the Confederates occupy several points. They are chiefly west of Harper's Ferry. Lee's main army are said to be advancing on Washington through Leesburg, Thoroughfare Gap, and Occoquan. As a matter of course, Hooker has fallen back on Washington to defend it. The next news will inform us what Lee's intentions are. As near as we can judge, it is to drive the whole Federal force out of Virginia. We doubt whether the capture of Washington will be seriously attempted, although late advices from the South foreshadowed the inauguration of an aggressive policy by the Confederates. There has been one battle fought federates. In which the Federal loss is set down at 921 killed, wounded and missing, and the Confederates at 1200.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ THIS!

A. BULER,

THE WELL KNOWN

TRADER & GENERAL DEALER

IN EVERYTHING THE HUMAN MIND CAN IMAGINE.

Just received in addition to stock, a beautiful assortment of

FINE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, VESTS, BUSINESS SUITS, BUCKSKIN CLOTHING, GREY, BLUE, RED AND WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS & DRAWERS, BALTIMORE SHIRTS, WHITE SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS, BLANKETS,

HATS AND CAPS!

Hosiery, Children's Hosiery, LARD AND BUCK GLOVES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE—

NECK TIES, SUPERIOR GUNS, PISTOLS,

BEADS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Mockskins, Indian Curiosities, &c., &c.

Call and examine.

Prices to suit the times.

A. BULER.

ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

NOTICE.

THE MAGISTRATES WILL HOLD a Special Session at the Police Court, Victoria, on Thursday the sixth day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of granting Licenses for the sale of Wines, Spirits and Malt liquors, for the ensuing year.

HORACE SMITH, High Constable.

Victoria, V. I., July 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF Bread, Meat, Vegetables, Groceries and Water to the Victoria Prison for three months, will be received on or before Friday the 3rd day of July at noon.

Tenders to be sealed and addressed to the Acting Governor of the Gaol and marked outside "Tender."

GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

And hopes by paying strict attention to business and by charging moderately to obtain a share of public patronage.

A GOOD STOCK OF

English, Mexican and Other Saddles,

Also, a General Assortment of

HARNESS, RIDING BRIDLES, WHIPS AND SPURS ON HAND.

Wm. Newbery having been in business for the last five years in England, and being acquainted with some of the best Manufacturers, is enabled to import every article in his line and supply the same to his customers at a

LOWER RATE

THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

27 Orders from British Columbia punctually attended to.

REPAIRING

NEATLY DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

NATHAN POINTER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

GOVERNMENT STREET, in the lower story of

British Colonist Fire-Proof Building,

Is now prepared to furnish the largest assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever exhibited in Victoria, consisting of Messrs. Davis & Jones' Patent Suits, (of New York), and L. & Co.'s Improved Shoulder Seam Tailor Shirts, (of Philadelphia)

Just received, the latest styles of

BALTIMORE SHIRTS,

from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hosiery, Gent's Shirts, Fine Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a fine lot of Berby and Saxony

GENTS SILK SCARFS,

a new style of Gents Fine Cassimere Coats and Open Skirts, the latest styles of Davis & Jones' celebrated superior jackets.

White and Colored Shirts, and is also receiving by every Steamer those beautiful

BYRON SHIRTS,

of all sizes, varying from 12 to 20 inches around the neck. Ladies should call and examine these

Baltic Stockings,

for winter wear. Orders sent through Express for Shirts, by sending the size of the neck, I will guarantee to fit. Orders filled for all parts of

British Columbia & Puget Sound.

I shall receive fresh Goods by every arrival from London. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, ex Greenwich, a fine lot of

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES,

for the Fall and Winter trade.

A LARG ASSORTMENT

a fine lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas high finish. The Gloves consist of some 20 dozen pairs, of various kinds. The Crimson Blue Over Shirts, weighing two and a half pounds, with double buttons. We study to please. Business hours, from A.M. to 10 P.M.

GOVERNMENT STREET, South.

Will have a Fine and Easy To-night at 8 o'clock.

PIPES AND TOBACCO

FREE FOR USE.

FRANCIS DODD Proprietor.

177 Apply to W. QUAILLES, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex "Strathallan,"

FROM LONDON,

BRANDY—Hennessey & Martell's, OLD TOM—Swanwick, Dore & Co's and Worth & Co's.

SHERRY—Various grades, CLARET—do. do., ALE and PORTER—Various Brands, ALE—In Bulk and Case, For sale by DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co, 40 1/2

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, WHARF STREET.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Sale of Pianos, Tinware, Cutlery, etc., advertised for sale this day is, unavoidably postponed until to-morrow, Wednesday, July 1st.

AUCTION

CREDIT SALE.

Ex "Strathallan."

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

WILL SELL

THIS DAY,

WEDNESDAY, July 1

At 11 o'clock, A.M.,

AT STORE, ON WHARF STREET,

English & American

TIN WARE.

—CONSISTING OF—

Nests of Camp Kettles;

Tea and Coffee Pots;

Cash and Sugar Boxes;

American Milk Dishes;

Patent Watering Cans, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

Sauce, Frying and Stew Pans;

Wire, (assorted sizes);

Pewter Mugs, with Glass Bottoms;

Assorted Iron Bedsteads;

Pit Saws and Files, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

PIANOS,

1 Broadwood Sup. Square Piano;

1 Alex. Allen Upright Piano;

A choice lot of New Music;

25 assorted Concertinos.

—ALSO—

Meerschaum and Briar Root Pipes;

Imitation and Clay Pipes;

Cigars and Holders;

India Rubber Tobacco Pouches,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

TERMS AT SALE.

JUST RECEIVED

—FROM—

England and France,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF—

BONNETS & HATS!

—FROM—

Flowers,

RIBBONS, &c.

—FROM—

Flowers,

RIBBONS, &c.

—FROM—

Flowers,

RIBBONS, &c.

—FROM—

Flowers,

RIBBONS, &c.

—FROM—

Flowers,

RIBBONS, &c.

—FROM—

Flowers,

RIBBONS, &c.

—FROM—

Flowers,

RIBBONS, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods:

DAILY EXPECTED.

JANION, GREEN & RHODES

Are daily expecting a very large and superior assortment of Goods per

"Rising Sun,"

—AND—

"FUSI YAMA,"

Which vessels are now due at this port. Consisting in part as follows, and which they offer for sale at low rates.

Blankets:

2 1/2 3 1/2 and 4 point WHITE BLANKETS

2 1/2 and 4 point BLUE DO.

2 1/2 " 4 " GREEN DO.

2 1/2 " 4 " GENTIAN DO.

2 1/2 3 1/2 and 4 point SCARLET DO.

Dry Goods:

33 IN. T. CLOTHS,

36 IN. LIGHT AND HEAVY GREY COTTONS,

BLEACHED LONG CLOTH, DO. COTTON SHEETING, PRINTS, MUSLINS, ETC.

ATMOSPHERIC EMBROIDERY, VELVET, MARGARET & CO'S. SECT. TIES,

BLEACHED LINEN CRASH, HUCK TOWELLING, TURKISH AND DAMASK TOWELS, W. BROWN LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS AND TAILING,

BLEACHED LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS, NAPKINS, ETC., BLEACHED LINEN DAMASK TOWEL COVERS,

IRISH LINENS, BIRDIE AND RUSSIA DIAPER, LINEN SHEETINGS, CREAM RUSSIA SHEETINGS, BLEACHED DUCK,

BLUE STRIPPED LINEN TUCK, LINEN SHEETS, COLLARS, &c. LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, WORSTED DAMASKS,

BLACK AND COLORED ORLEANS AND COLOURED, ETC., PLAIN AND CHECKED WINEYS, FANCY BALMORAL KNOTS,

